

# Napoleon I

(1799-1815 C.E.)







## Early Life

- **Born (1769 C.E.) in Corsica to Poor Family**
- **Character Traits From The Enlightenment**
  - Creative, Scientific
- **Non-Traditional, Liberal**



## **The “Whiff of Grapeshot” 1795 C.E.**

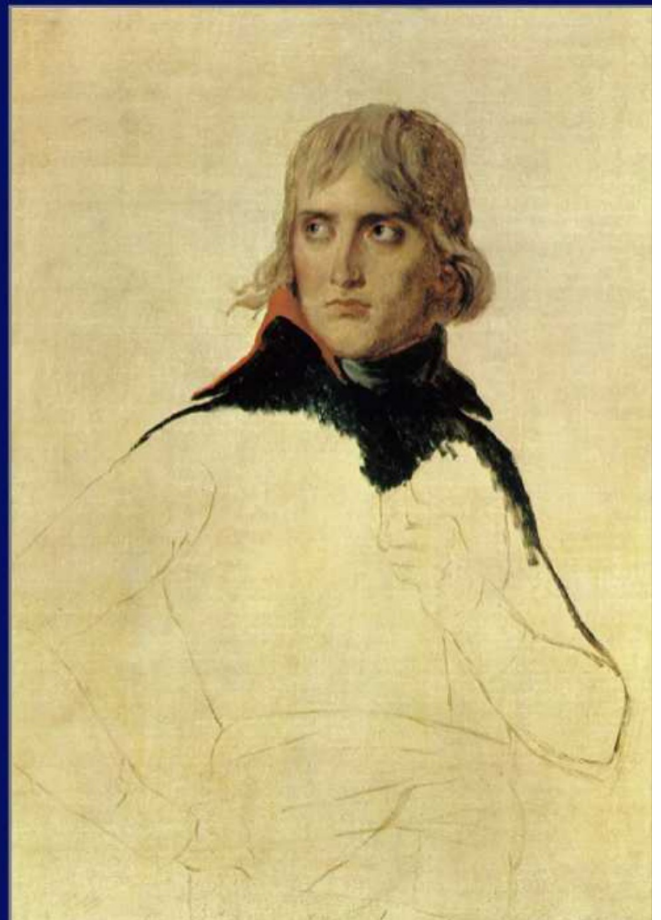
**Napoleon Becomes A National Hero After  
Saving the French Revolutionary  
Government From An Attempted Royalist  
Takeover.**

**He is Called the Saviour of the Republic**



# Napoleon's Rise to Power

- Earlier Military Career → The Italian Campaigns:
  - 1796-1799 → He Conquered Most of Northern Italy for France, and Had Developed a Taste for Governing.
  - In Northern Italy, He Moved to Suppress Religious Orders, End Serfdom, and Limit Old Noble Privileges.



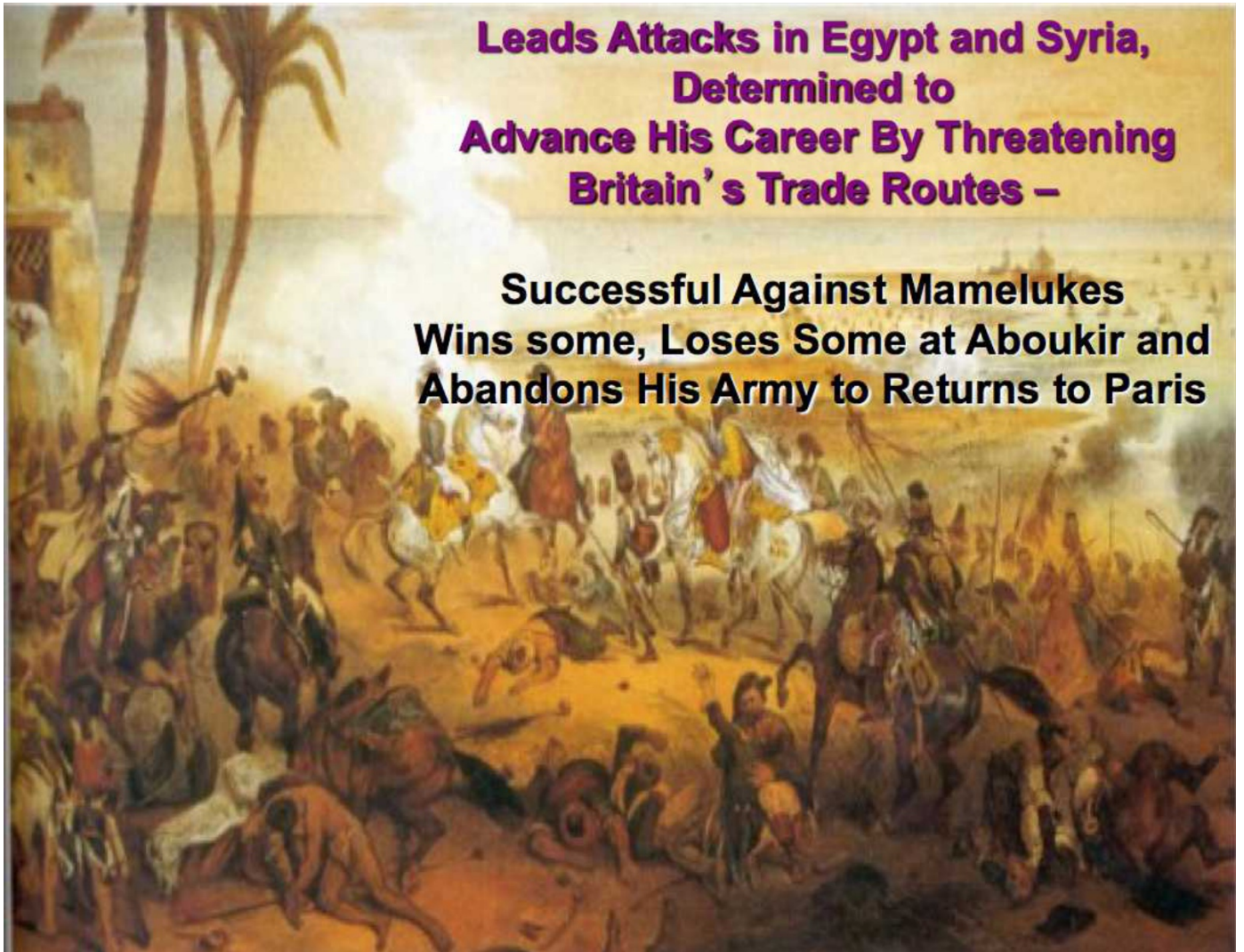




“Crossing the  
Alps,”  
1805 C.E.

**Leads Attacks in Egypt and Syria,  
Determined to  
Advance His Career By Threatening  
Britain's Trade Routes –**

**Successful Against Mamelukes  
Wins some, Loses Some at Aboukir and  
Abandons His Army to Returns to Paris**





# Napoleon's Rise to Power

- **Earlier Military Career → The Egyptian Campaign:**
  - **1798 C.E. → He Was Defeated by a British Navy Under Admiral Horatio Nelson, Who Destroyed the French Fleet at the Battle of the Nile.**
  - **Abandoning his Troops in Egypt, Napoleon Returned to France and Received a Hero's Welcome!**



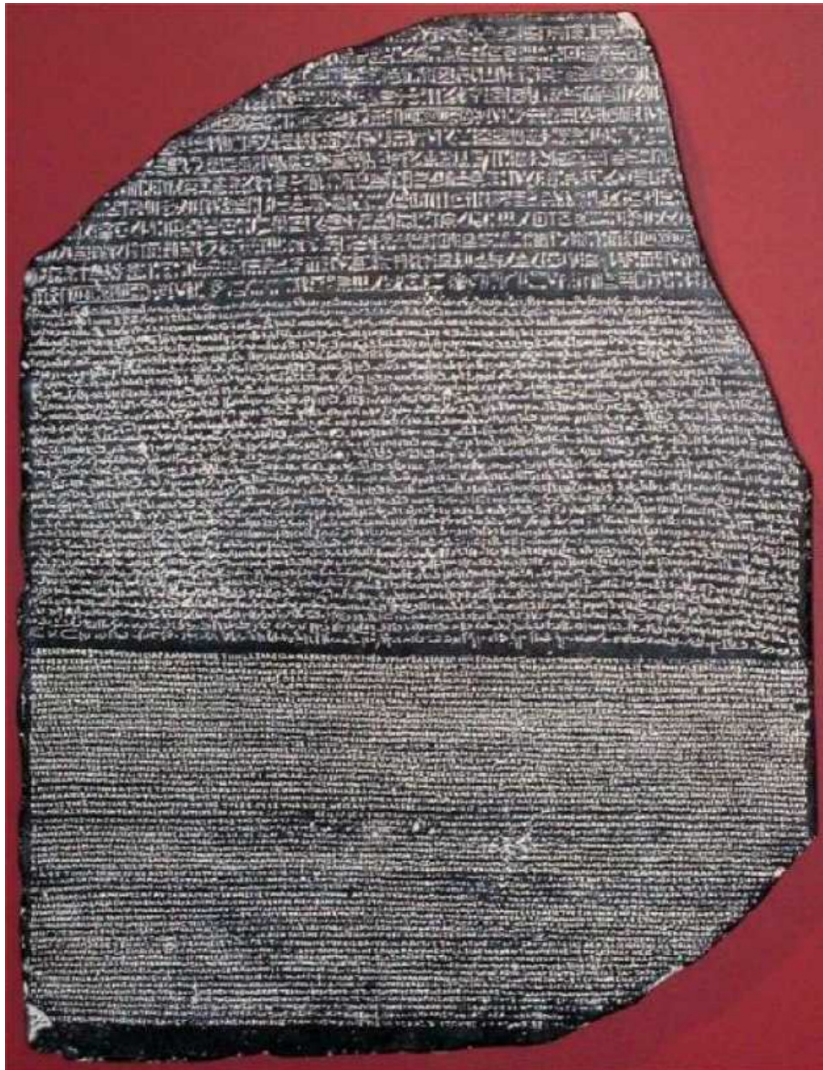




## Napoleon in Egypt, Jean Leon Derome







# The Rosetta Stone

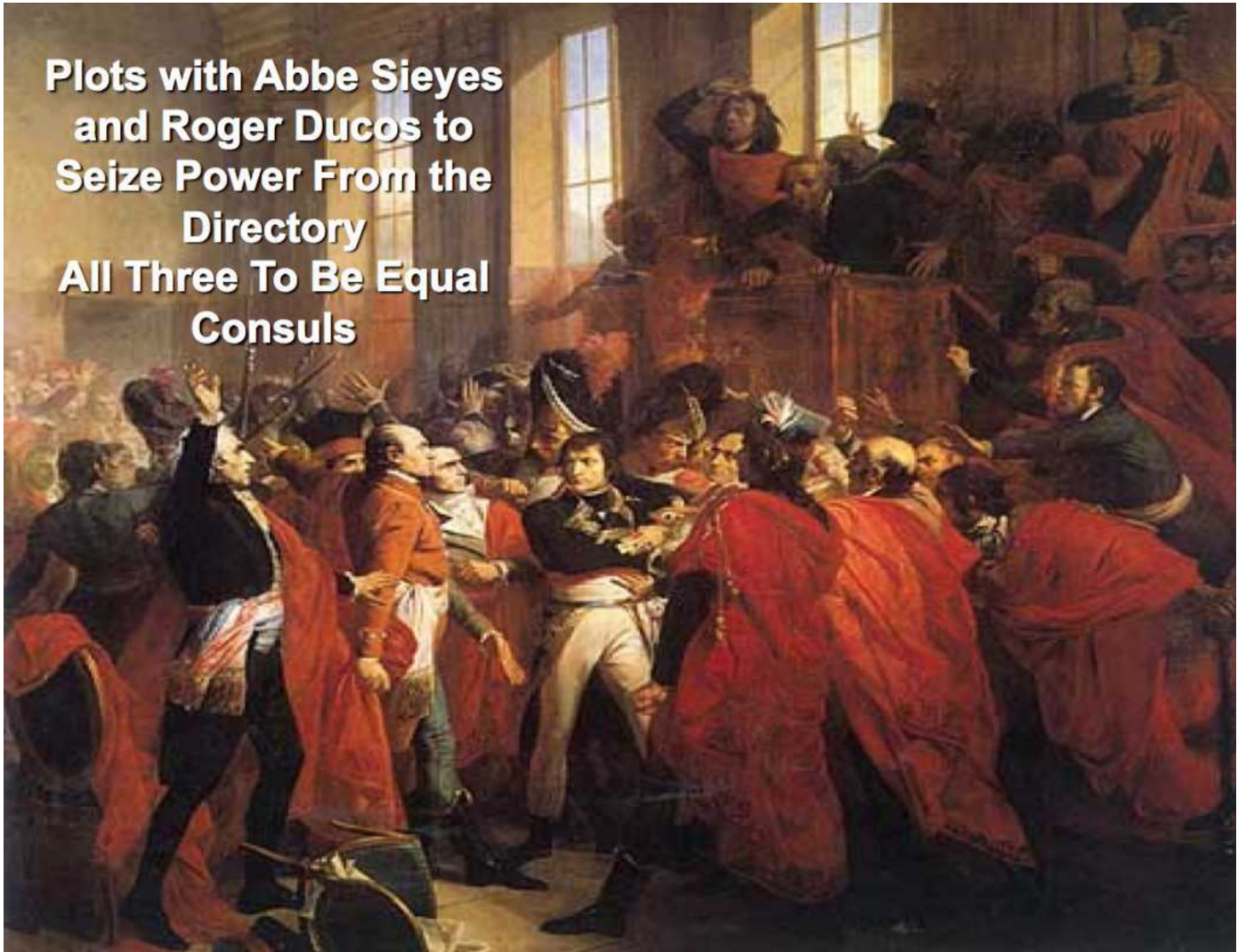
Translating  
Stone for  
Ancient  
Egyptian  
Hieroglyphics



# Europe in 1800 C.E.



**Plots with Abbe Sieyes  
and Roger Ducos to  
Seize Power From the  
Directory  
All Three To Be Equal  
Consuls**





**Napoleon Gradually  
Squeezes Out His  
Rivals and Becomes  
'First Consul'**

**1800 C.E.**





# Napoleon As “First Consul”



- With the Government in Disarray, Napoleon Launched a Successful *Coup d'Etat* on November 9, 1799.
- He Proclaimed Himself “First Consul” [Julius Caesar’s title] and Did Away with the Elected Assembly [Appointing a Senate instead].
  - In 1802, He Made Himself Sole “Consul for Life.”

# Napoleon Established the *Banque de France*, 1800 C.E.



**Centralized the Financial System, Fixes Some of the  
Problems of the French Economy**



# Concordat of 1801

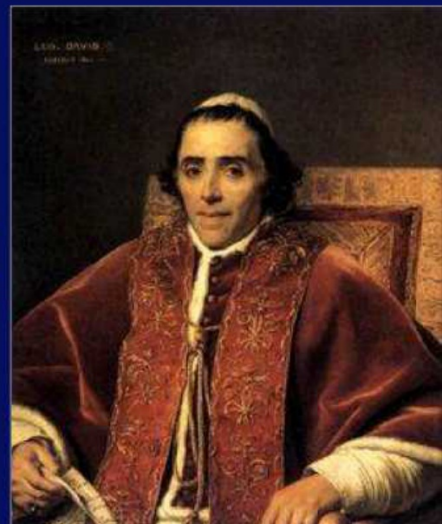
- **Napoleon Makes Peace With The Catholic Church**
- **Problems Had Developed After the Confiscation of Church Property and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy**
- **But, Napoleon's Clear Intent Was to Use the Clergy to Prop Up His Regime.**





# Concordat of 1801

- **Catholicism Was Declared *the Religion of the Majority of Frenchmen. Made Most French People Happy***
- **Papal Acceptance of Church Lands Lost During the Revolution.**
- **Bishops Subservient to the Regime.**
- **Eventually, Pope Pius VII Renounced the Concordat, and Napoleon Had Him Brought France and Placed Under House Arrest.**



# *Lycee System of Education*



- **Established by Napoleon in 1801 as an Semi Public Educational System.**
- **Lycées Initially Enrolled the Nation's Most Talented Students [They Had to Pay Tuition, Although There Was Some Financial Help Available for Poorer Student].**

**Lycées Trained the Nation's Future Bureaucrats**



# Legion of Honor, 1802 C.E.



**Palace of the Legion of Honor, Paris**



## **Legion d' Honneur**

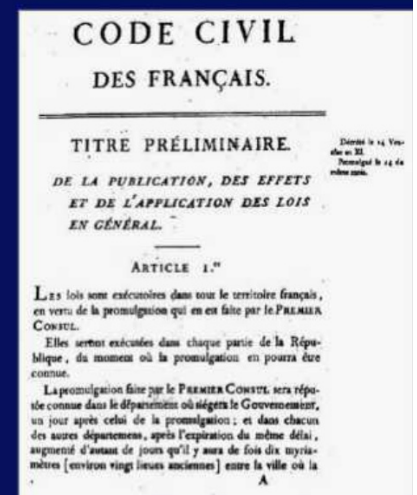
**In a Sense, he Creates  
a New Aristocracy**

**Builds an Army Based  
on Honour, Vanity &  
Personal Loyalty**



# Code Napoleon, 1804 C.E.

- Equality Before the Law
- Careers Open to Talent
- Freedom of Religion
- Protection of Private Property
- Abolition of Serfdom
- Secularization of the State
- But.....
- No Trade Unions
- No Collective Bargaining
- Women Declared Inferior
- Children Had No



- Its Purpose Was to Reform the French Legal Code to Reflect the Principles of the French Revolution.
- Create One Law Code for France

# Napoleon and His Code





# The Influence of the Napoleonic Code



**Wherever It Was Implemented [in the Conquered Territories], the *Code Napoleon* Swept Away Feudal Property Relations.**

# Domestic Policy as First Consul

- Code of Napoleon
- Bank of France
- Centralized State Government
- Relations with Catholic Church
- Public Education System- Lycee
- Support of Science
- Organized an Efficient Civil Service
- Tax System Was Fixed



# The Creation of an Empire

- **1804-1814: Napoleon Creates an Empire by Annexing Territory**
  - Netherlands
  - Belgium
  - Parts of Italy
  - Parts of Germany
- **Napoleon Cut Prussian Territory in Half**
- **Many Countries Signed Treaties with France to Avoid Conflict**
- **Napoleon Placed Relatives on the thrones of Several Places to Solidify his Control**



# Europe in 1800







**As First Consul , He Leads His French Army Over the Alps to Defeat the Austrians in Italy**

**By 1802, Seems Like Peace in Europe For First Time in a Decade**

# Haitian Independence, 1792-1804 C.E.



Toussaint L' Ouverture



# Louisiana Purchase, 1803 C.E.



**“Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine,” 1804 C.E.**





**Trying To  
Copying the  
Coronation of  
the Most  
Famous  
French King  
Charlemagne**





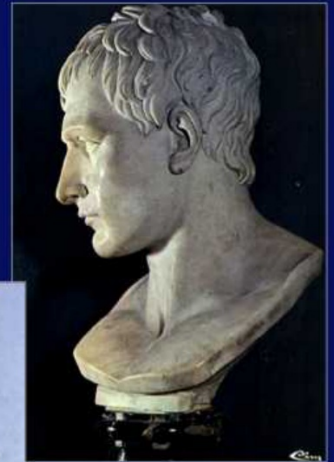
# Napoleon's Throne

**New Slogans:**  
**Order, Security, Efficiency**

**No Longer:**      **Liberty,**  
**Equality, Fraternity**



# The Imperial Image



***The  
Empress  
Josephine,  
Pierre-Paul  
Prudhon,  
1808 C.E.***





## **Josephine's Diadem**



**1,040 Diamonds  
Total Weight  
260 Carats.**



“Napoleon on His  
Imperial Throne”

1806 C.E.



# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

**1805:** France →

- Danube  
- Italy

← Britain  
Austria  
Russia  
(3<sup>rd</sup> Coalition)



- ULM: France defeated Austria.
- AUSTERLITZ: France Defeated Austria and Russia.

Crowned “King of Italy” on May 6, 1805

# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns



**1806:** France → **Confed. of the Rhine** ← Prussia

**JENA:** French Troops in Berlin!

**BERLIN DECREES**  
("Continental System")

**4th Coalition Created**



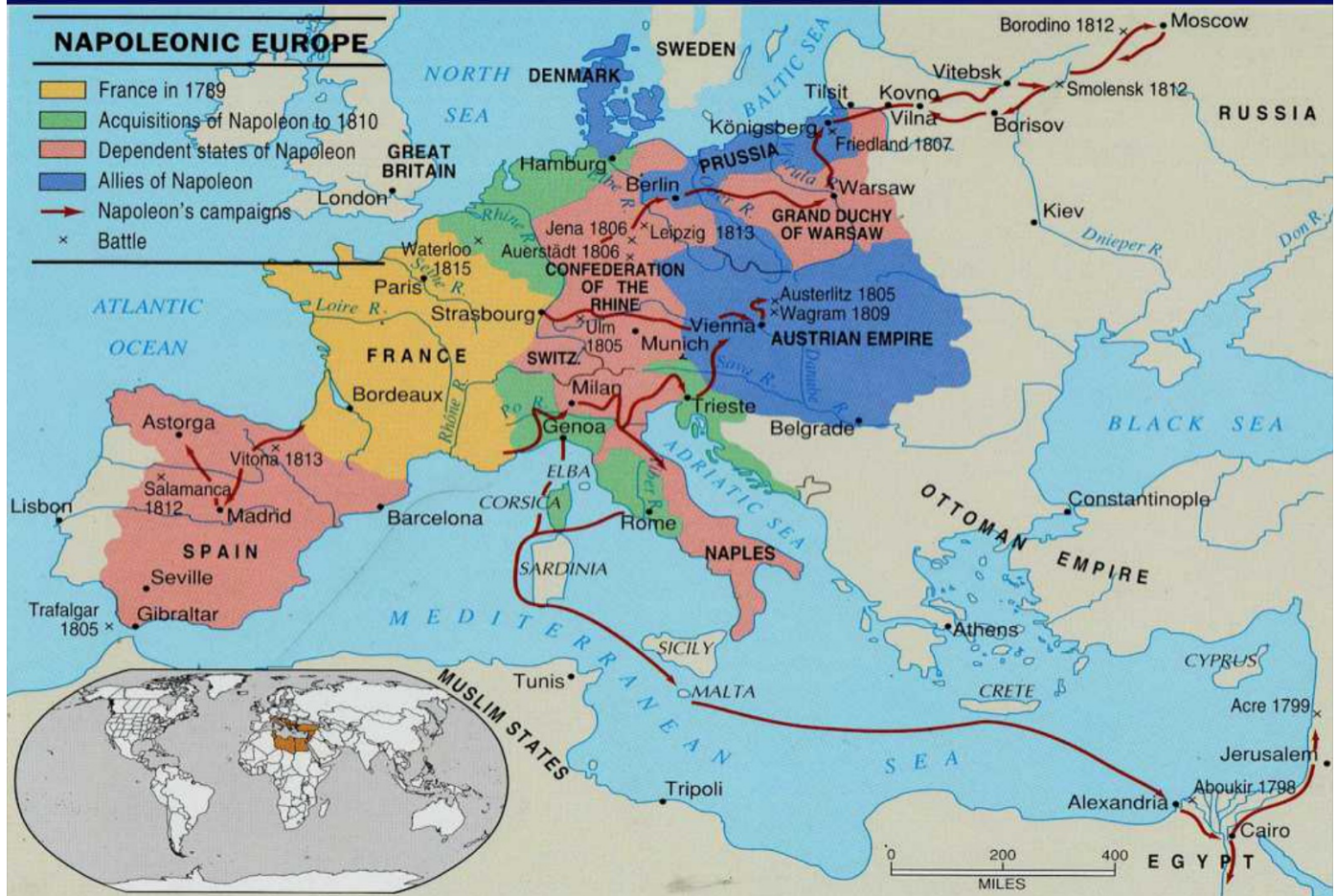
# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1806: France →  Poland ← Russia

Grand Duchy of Warsaw

FRIEDLAND: France defeated Russian troops  
: France occupied Königsberg,  
capital of East Prussia!

# Napoleonic Europe





## **Nemesis 1: Admiral Horatio Nelson**







# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805:

France →

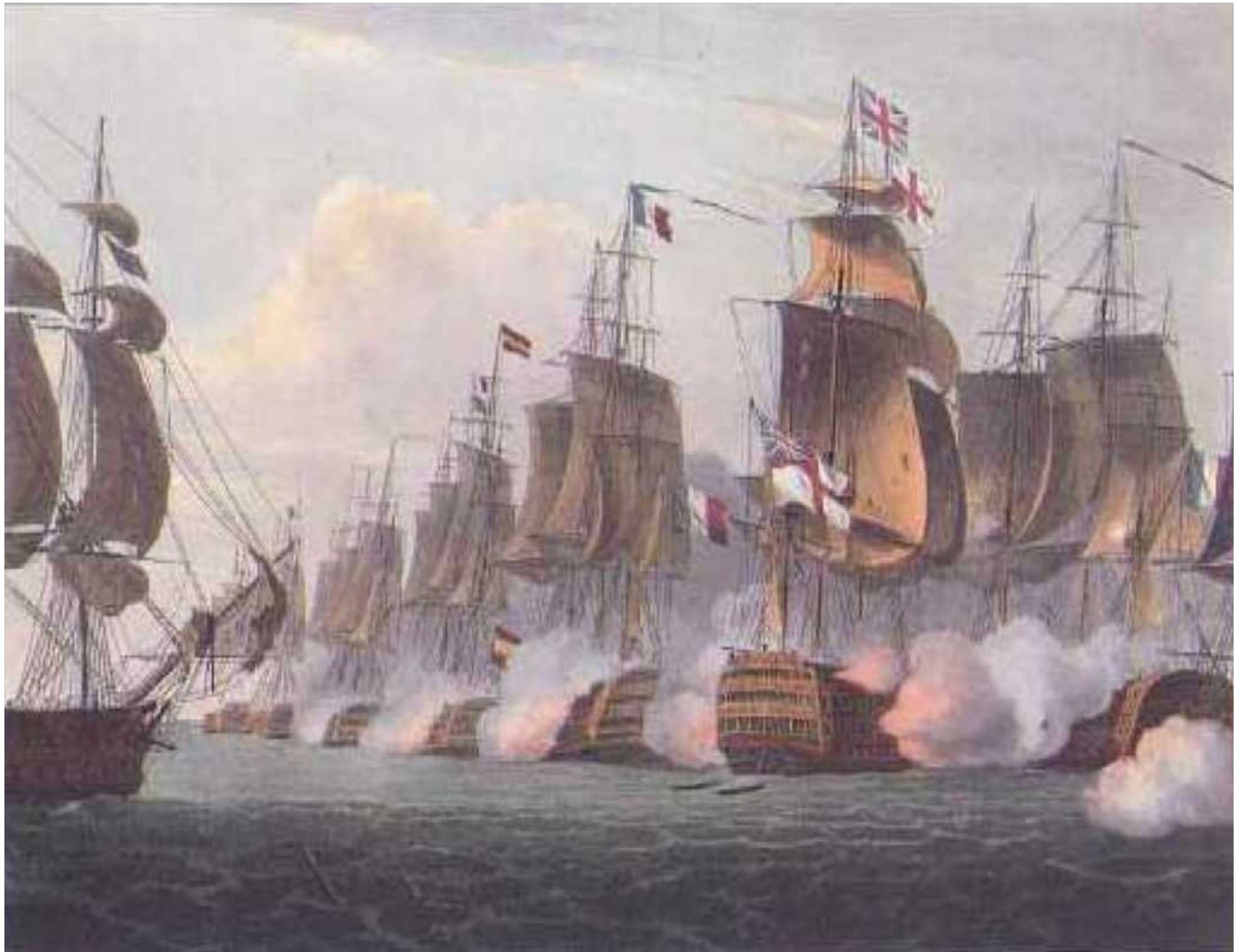
Sea  
Power

← Britain

Trafalgar (Lord Nelson: Fr. Navy lost!)





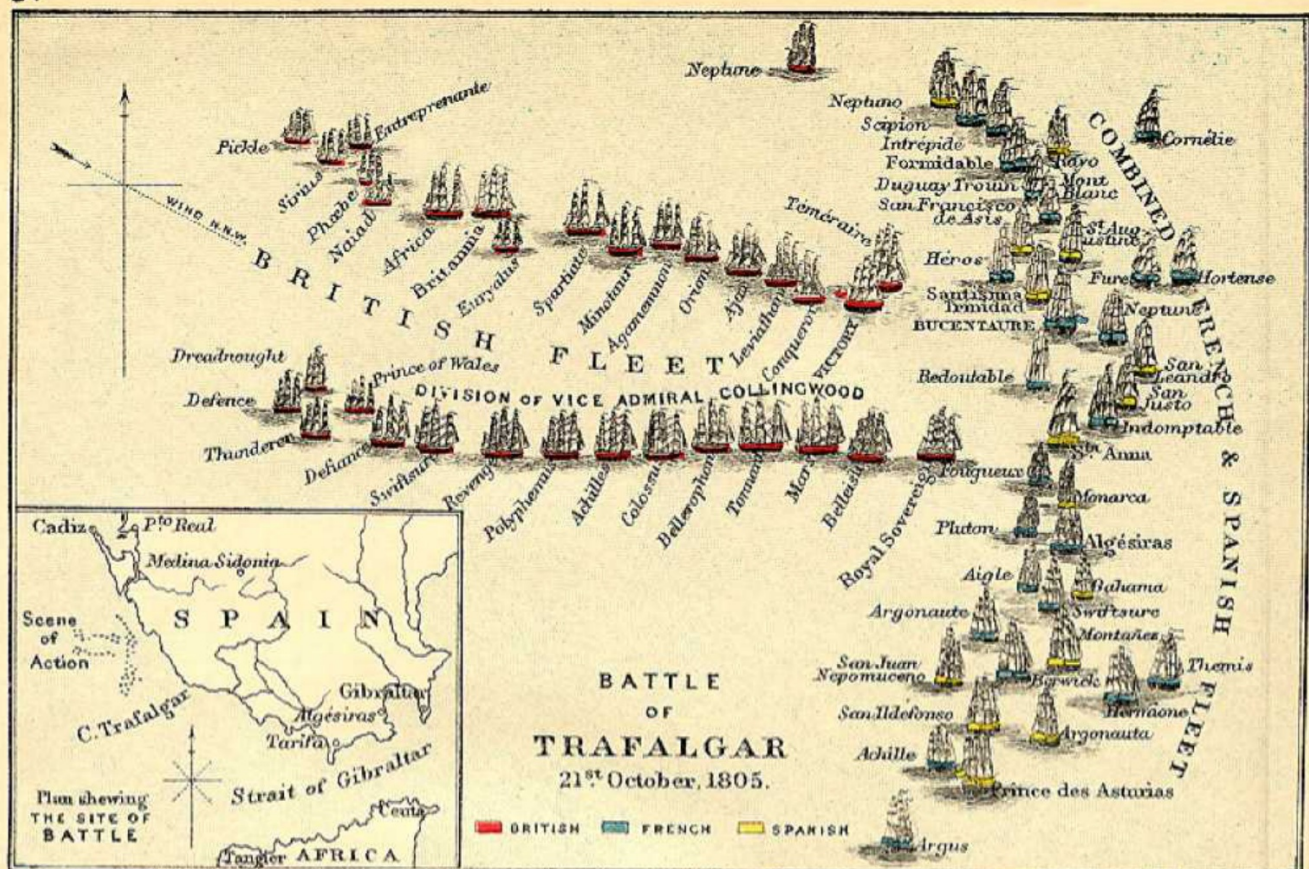






# Battle of Trafalgar, 1805 C.E.

84



Longmans, Green & Co: London & New York.

F. S. Waller F.R.G.S.









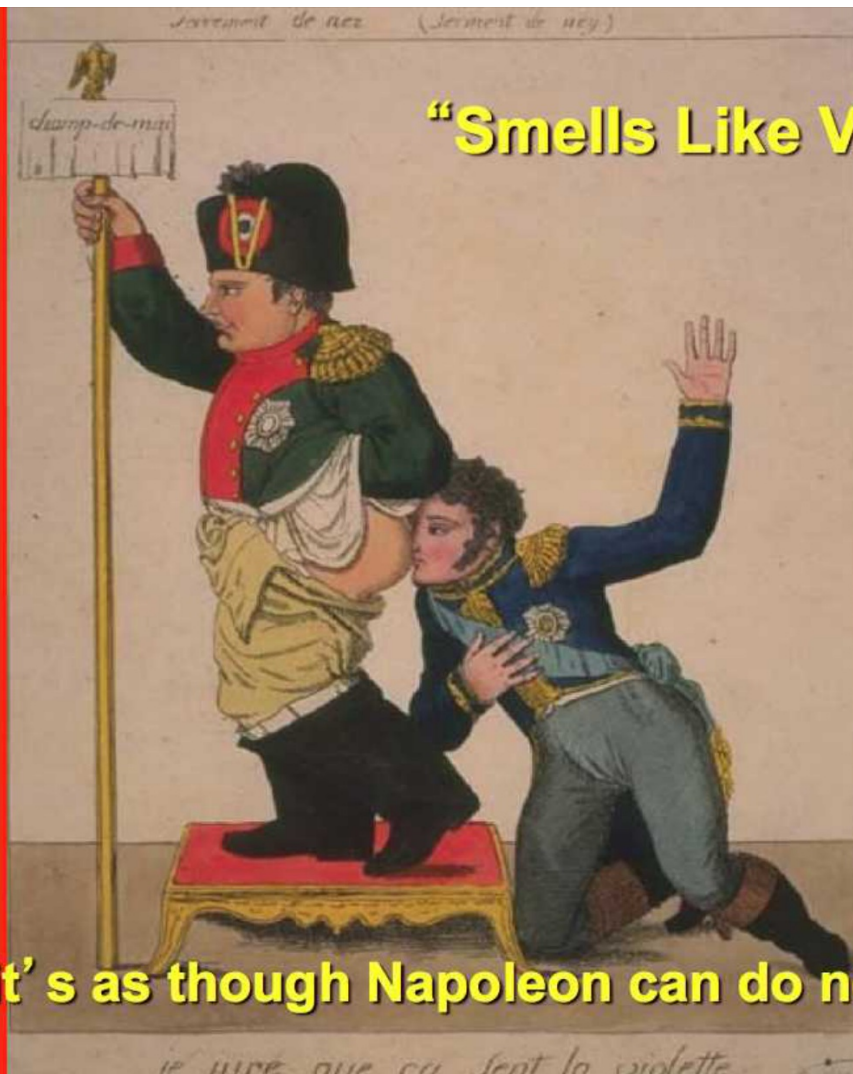






**This Defeat at Trafalgar  
Does Not Stop Napoleon's  
Conquest of the European  
Mainland and By 1812 C.E.  
Napoleon Will Be In Control  
of All European Nations In  
Some Form: Alliances,  
Puppets and/or Directly**

**By 1806 C.E., Only England  
Remains and Napoleon's  
Obsession with England  
Defeat Will Lead Him To  
Make Three Mistakes Which  
Will Lead To His Own Quick  
Downfall.**



**“Smells Like Violets!”**

**At times, it's as though Napoleon can do no wrong!**



## Josephine's Divorce Statement (1807 C.E.)

*With the permission of our august and dear husband, I must declare that, having no hope of bearing children who would fulfill the needs of his policies and the interests of France, I am pleased to offer him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion ever offered on this earth.*

## Napoleon's Divorce Statement (1807 C.E.)

*Far from ever finding cause for complaint, I can to the contrary only congratulate myself on the devotion and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has adorned thirteen years of my life; the memory will always remain engraved on my heart.*



Marie Louise  
(of Austria)

Married  
Napoleon on  
March 12, 1810  
C.E.  
in Vienna



Marie Louise  
(of Austria)  
with  
Napoleon's  
Son

(Napoleon Francis  
Joseph Charles:  
1811-1832 C.E.)



The Empire  
Begins to  
Crumble



MADRID.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

MOSCOU.

*Du Bant en Bas... ou les Causes et les Effets.*

## **Napoleon's Three Mistakes**

- **Continental System**
- **Peninsular War**
- **Invasion of Russia**



# **The Continental Blockade**

## **Objective: Deny Trade to Britain**

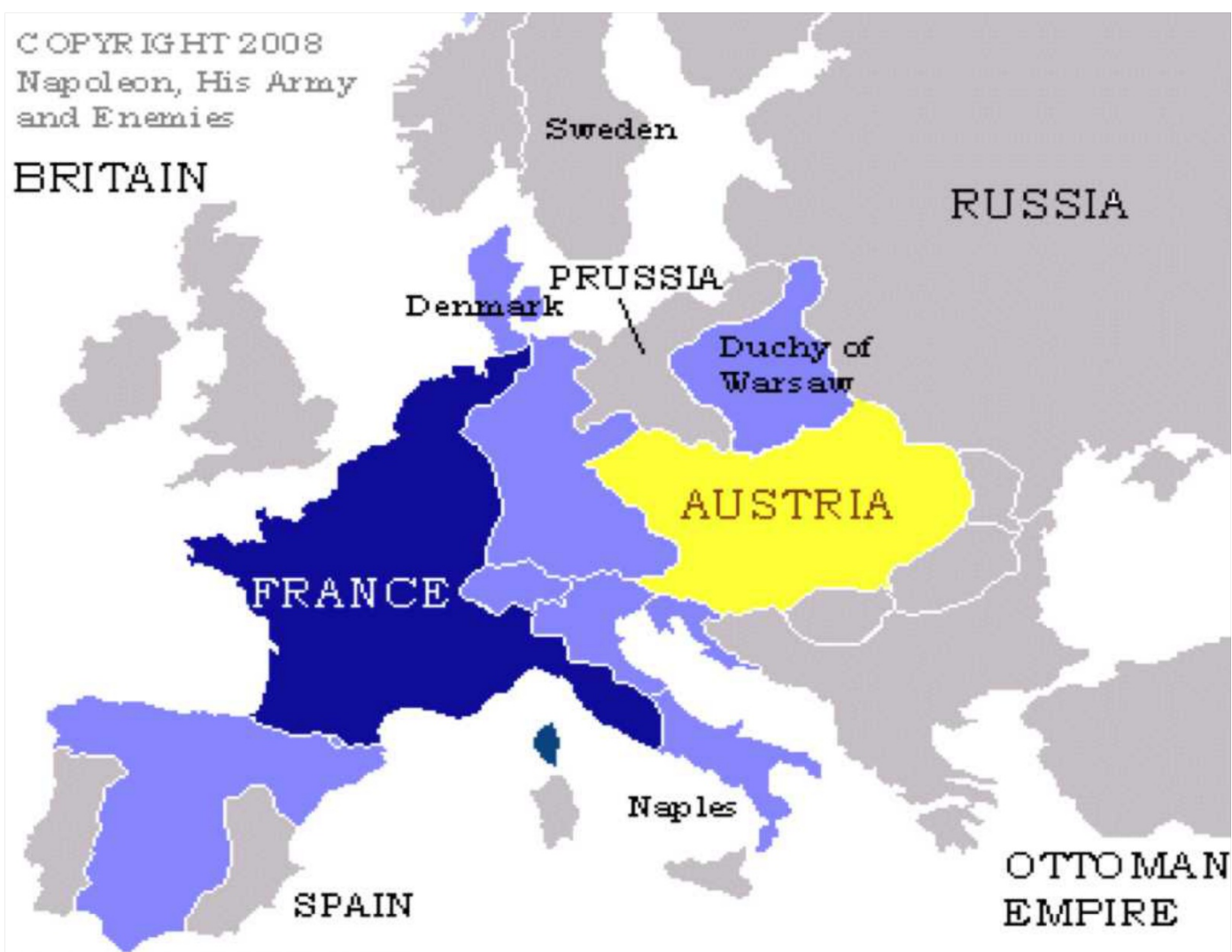


# Conflict With England

- **Traditionally, the French and the British Have Not Gotten Along Well.**
- **1805 C.E.: Napoleon Prepared to Invade England, But Was Stopped at the Battle of Trafalgar.**
- **Continental System: Closed European Ports to British Goods**

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Napoleon, His Army  
and Enemies

BRITAIN





## Napoleon as a favorite subject for editorial cartoonists



The Devil Rocks the Cradle



German Peasants with Tiny Napoleon in the Bottle

# Continental System

- **Continental System: Aimed to Isolate Britain and Promote Napoleon's Mastery Over Europe**
- **Berlin Decree, 1806 C.E.: British Ships Not Allowed in European Ports**
- **"Order In Council", 1806 C.E.: Britain Proclaimed Any Ship Going to Europe Had to Stop There First**
- **Milan Decree, 1807 C.E.: Napoleon Proclaimed Any Ship Stopping in Britain Would Be Seized When It Entered the Continent.**
- **These Edicts Eventually Led to U.S. Declaring War on Great Britain: War of 1812**
- **Continental System a Major Failure: Failed to Hurt Britain; European Countries Grew Tired of It**

# Peninsular Campaign: 1807-1810



- Portugal Was Not Comply With The Continental System.
- France Wanted Spain's Support To Invade Portugal.
- Spain Refused, So Napoleon Invaded Spain As Well.



# **Napoleon' s Spanish Campaign**

- **Conquered Portugal in 1807 C.E.; Spain in 1808 C.E..**
- **Spanish Populace Was Hostile To The French.**
- **Guerilla Warfare**
  - **Locals Provide Intelligence.**
  - **Difficult to Distinguish Guerillas From Civilians.**
  - **French (Conventional) Tactics vs. Spanish (Guerilla) Strategy**
- **Napoleon Will Lose 300,000 In The Five Years Of The Peninsular War.**

# The Surrender of Madrid

May, 1809 C.E.



# “Third of May, 1808” by Goya





# Napoleon's Empire in 1810 C.E.

## The Empire of Napoleon, 1810



# Napoleon's Family Rules!

- Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- Joseph Bonaparte → King of Spain
- Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy
- Napoleon Francis Joseph Charles (Son) → King of Rome
- Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- Caroline Bonaparte → Queen of Naples



“Napoleon in His  
Study”

1812 C.E.



## Nemesis 2: Russia



The Retreat from

# Why Attack Russia?

- **Russian Concerns About:**

1. **French Alliance with Austria**

2. **Growth of Grand Duchy of  
Warsaw**

3. **The Continental System Is  
Ruining The Russian Economy**





**CZAR ALEXANDER I  
OF RUSSIA**

**The  
Continental  
System  
Stinks!!**

**THIS  
MEANS  
WAR!!!!**



## Napoleon Creates the “Grande Armee”

- Upwards of 600,000 Men Mobilized
- Stressed Offensive Attacks
- Used Propaganda Brilliantly
- Shared Dangers With Soldiers –  
Led the Charge





# Napoleon Invades Russia: 1812 C.E.



614,000 French troops

# Invasion of Russia

- **Napoleon Moves West With The Grand Army of 500,000 –600,000 in June 1812 C.E.**
- **Several Battles (Smolensk, Borodino), But Movement Inflicts Significant Casualties As Well**
  - **Russians Leave Nothing of Use in Wake of Their Retreat= Scorched Earth Policy**
  - **Weather (Rain Followed by Heat) Makes Life Miserable**



***The Battle of Borodino* Jacques-Louis David, 1812**

C.E.



# Russian General Kutuzov



The Russian Army Defeated the French at Borodino.



# Moscow



- "You are afraid of falling back through Moscow, but I consider it the only way of saving the army. Napoleon is a torrent which we are as yet unable to stem. Moscow will be the sponge that will suck him dry."  
--Russian Commander Kutuzov 1812 C.E.
- **Russians torch Moscow as the French Enter in Sept, 1812 C.E..**
  - City of 250k Has Only 25k When The French Arrive.
- **Napoleon's Army is Exhausted and Has No Means to Support Itself.**
- **After Occupying the City for Five Weeks, the Decision is Made to Return to France Before Winter.**



# Moscow on Fire!



# The Long Road Home

- **Napoleon Chooses To Use Route Of Advance As Route Of Return.**
  - **Nothing Left To Forage.**
  - **Pursued By Russians.**
  - **Morale Continues To Fall.**
    - **30k Unburied Bodies From Battle of Bordino Six Weeks Prior.**
    - **Temps = 20 Below Zero.**
- **Arrives In Poland Mid-December With An Army Less Than 10% The Size Of the One That Departed.**

# Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dessinée par M. Minard, Ingénieur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite.

Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones coloriées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont le plus écrits en lettres des zones. Le trait noir désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie; le noir ceux qui en sortent. Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chézy, de Ségur, de Feschotte, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jarry, observation de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre.

Pour mieux faire juger de l'effet la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Nèpce et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Kieff et Mohilew n'en rejoignent pas l'armée, ou bien qu'ils marchent avec l'armée.

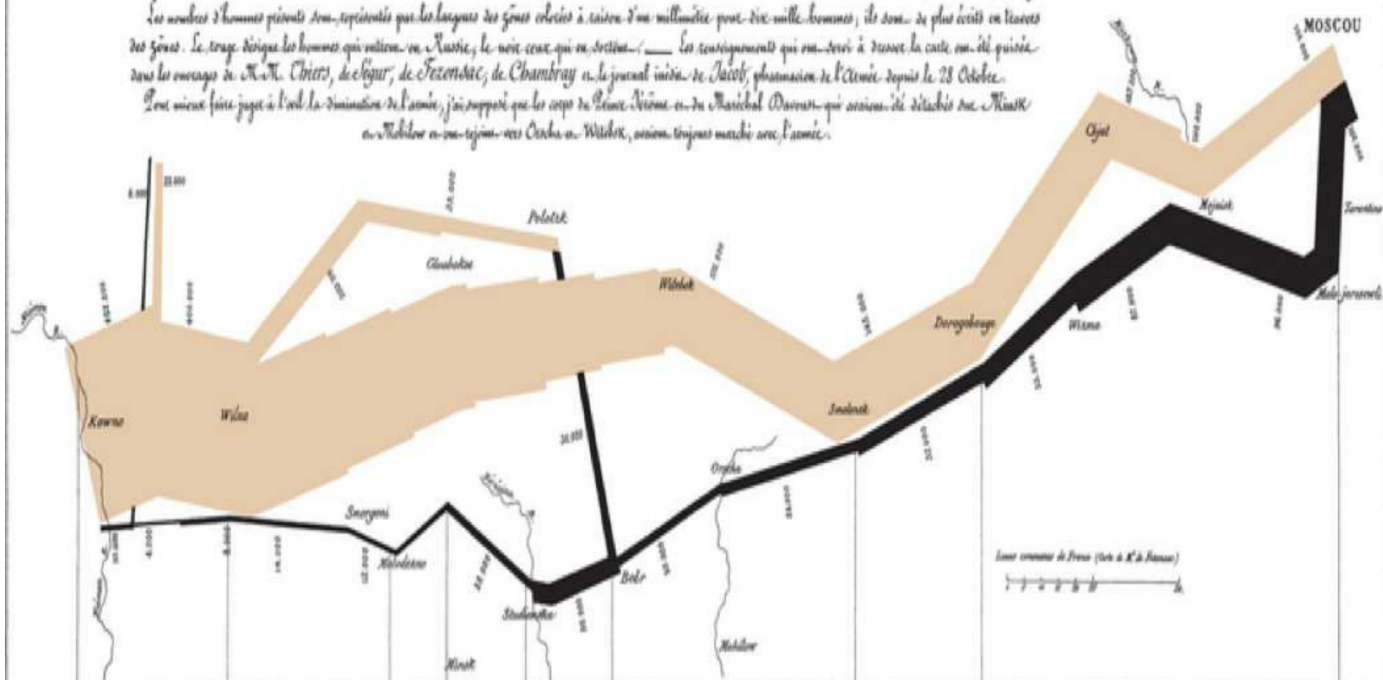
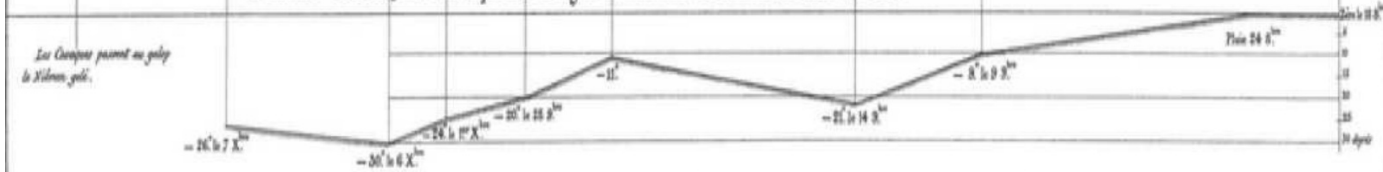


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.









**Besides The Loss  
Of Human Life The  
French Also Lost  
Some 200,000  
Horses and Over  
1,000 Artillery  
Pieces.**

**After the Loss in Russia, He  
Bit Off More Than He Could  
Chew at Leipzig**





# The 6<sup>th</sup> Coalition

1813-1814 France →  
:

Napoleon's  
Defeat

← Britain, Russia,  
Spain,  
Portugal,

Russia, Austria,  
Sweden, Smaller  
German States



# Napoleon's Defeat at Leipzig

(October 16-17, 1813)



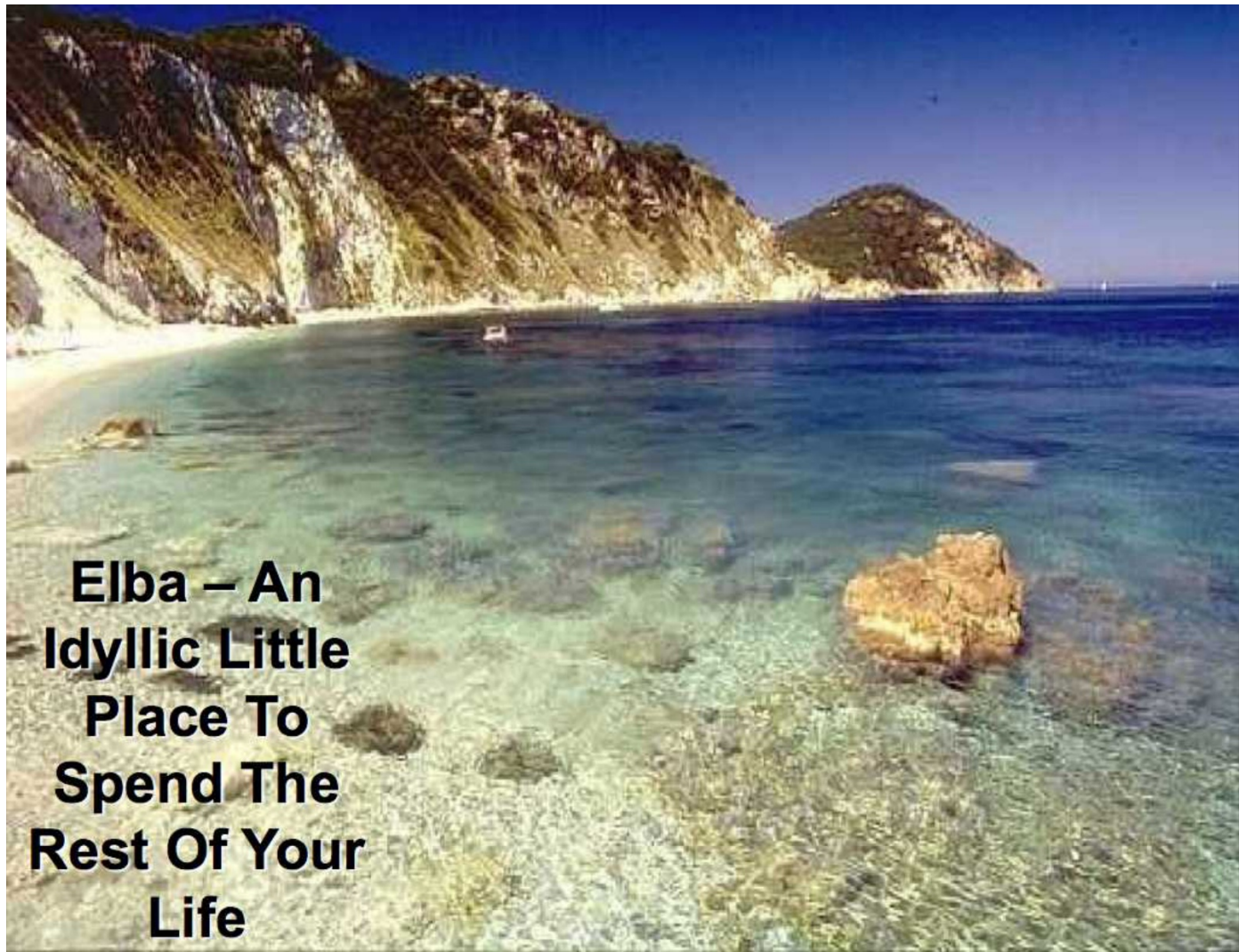
“Battle of the Nations”  
Memorial

# Napoleon Abdicates!

- Allied Forces Occupied Paris on March 31, 1814.
- Napoleon Abdicated on April 6 in Favor of His Son, but the Allies Insisted on Unconditional Surrender.
- Napoleon Abdicated Again on April 11, 1814 C.E..
- Treaty of Fontainebleau → Exiles Napoleon to Elba With An Annual Income of 2,000,000 Francs.
- The Royalists Took Control and Restored Louis XVIII to the Throne.







**Elba – An  
Idyllic Little  
Place To  
Spend The  
Rest Of Your  
Life**



# Napoleon in Exile on Elba





# Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)



# What Happens At The End Of Horror Movies?



# The Hundred Days (1815 C.E.)

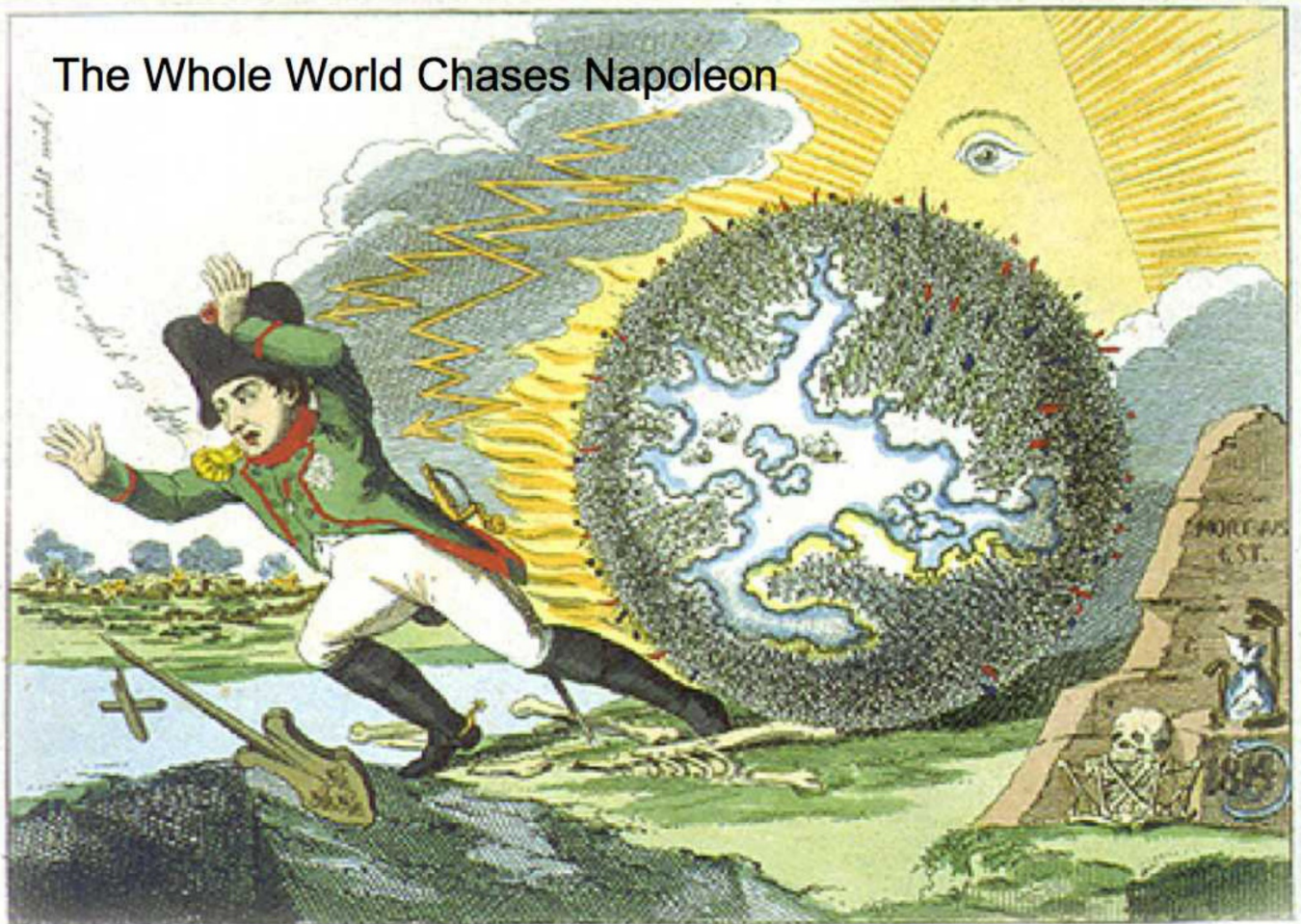
## Escape From Elba



Retour de l'île d'Elbe



## The Whole World Chases Napoleon



*Das Lied vom Ende.*

# “The War of the 7<sup>th</sup> Coalition”

1815: France →



← Britain, Russia.  
Prussia, Austria,  
Sweden, smaller  
German states

- Napoleon Escaped Elba and Landed in France on March 1, 1815 → The Beginning Of His 100 Days.
- Marie Louise And Napoleon's Son Were In The Hands of the Austrians.



# Waterloo

*Napoleon's Last Battle*

"...it is the best  
computer game on  
Napoleon yet produced."  
- *MacWorld*

"It's sure to be the  
best Napoleonic game  
on the market."  
- *C&A*

*Real-Time Strategy Wargame*



Strategy First



BreakAway



PC CD-ROM  
WIN 9x/2000/Mac

*Based on the  
Sid Meier's Gettysburg  
Engine*



# **Napoleon's Defeat at Waterloo**

**(June 18, 1815)**

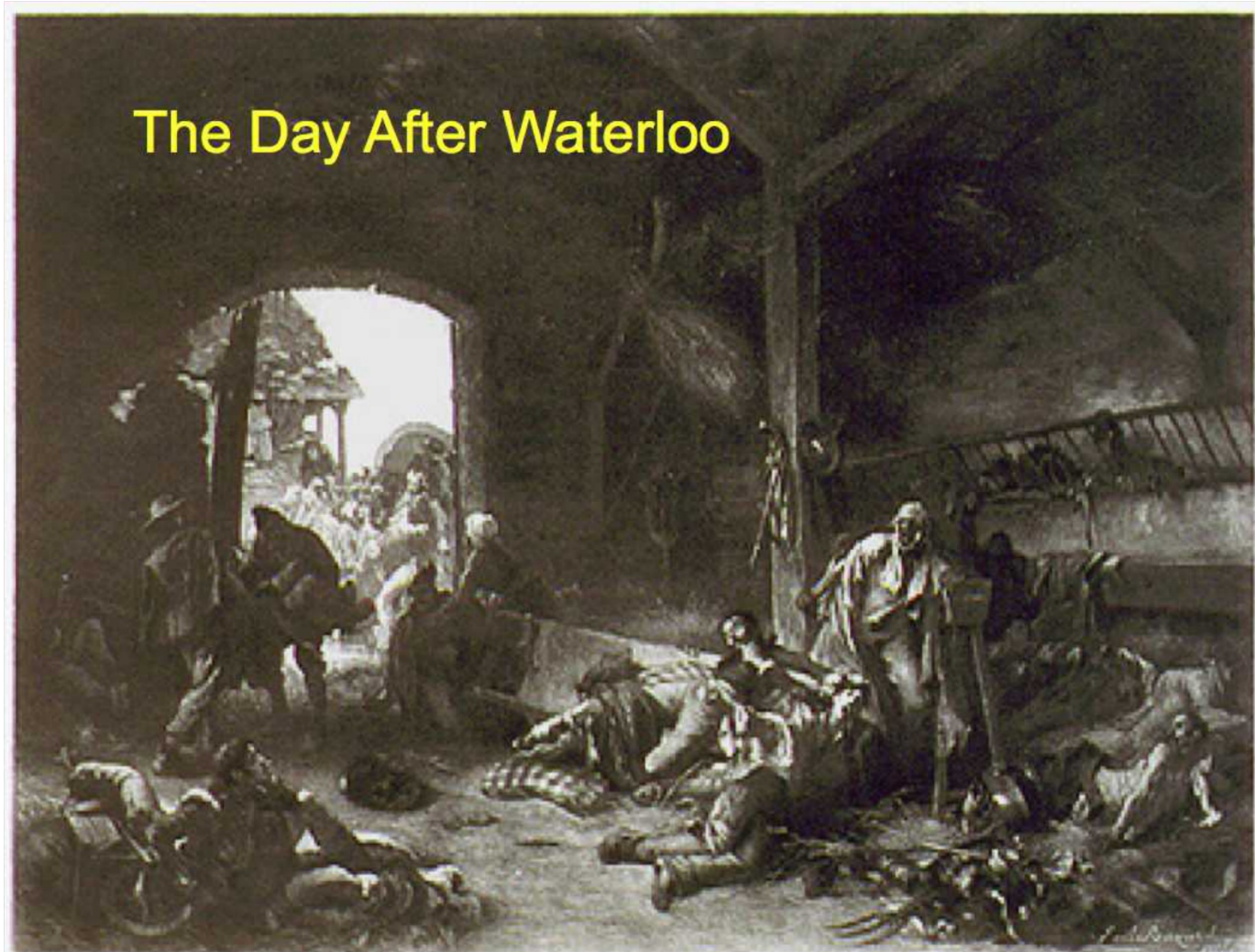


**Duke of Wellington  
Blücher**



**Prussia General**

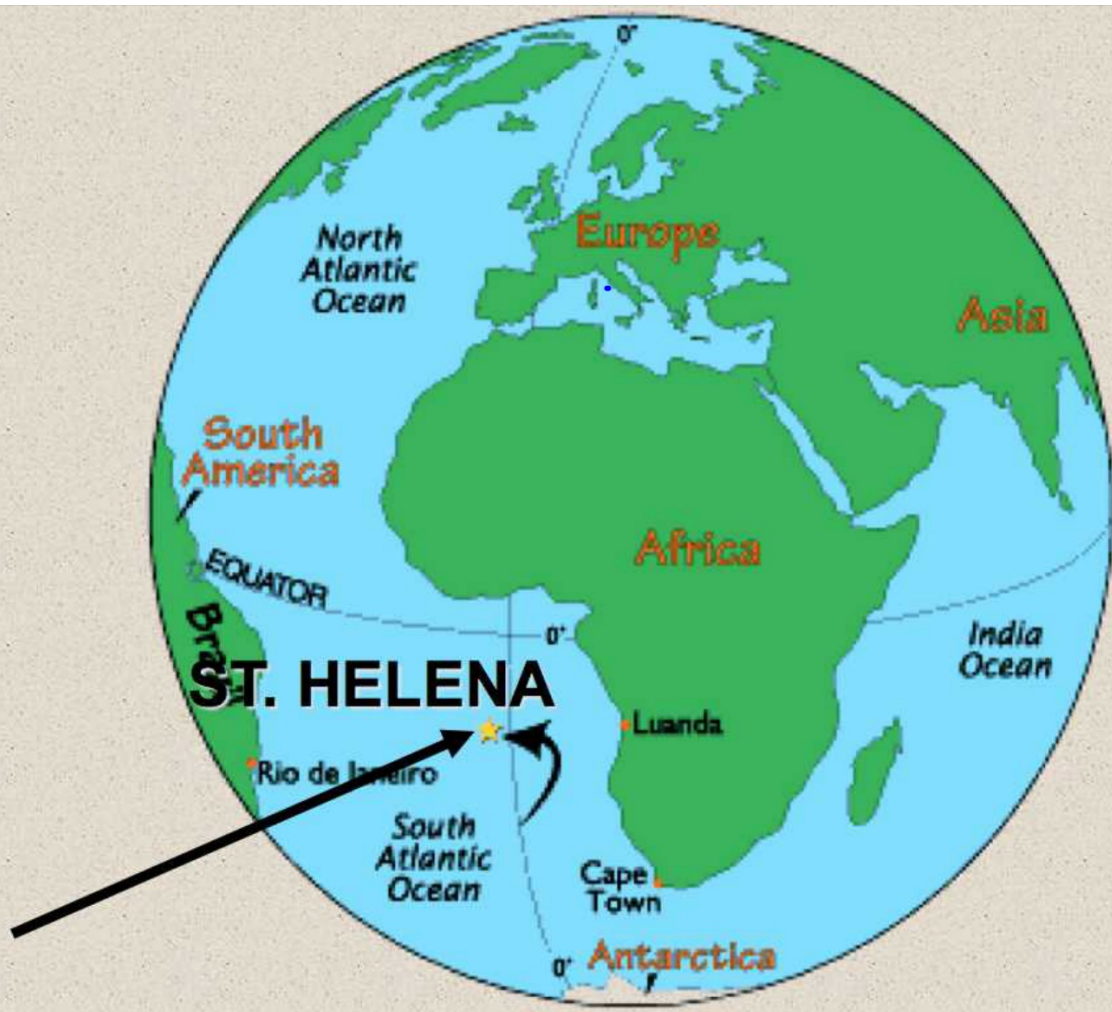
## The Day After Waterloo

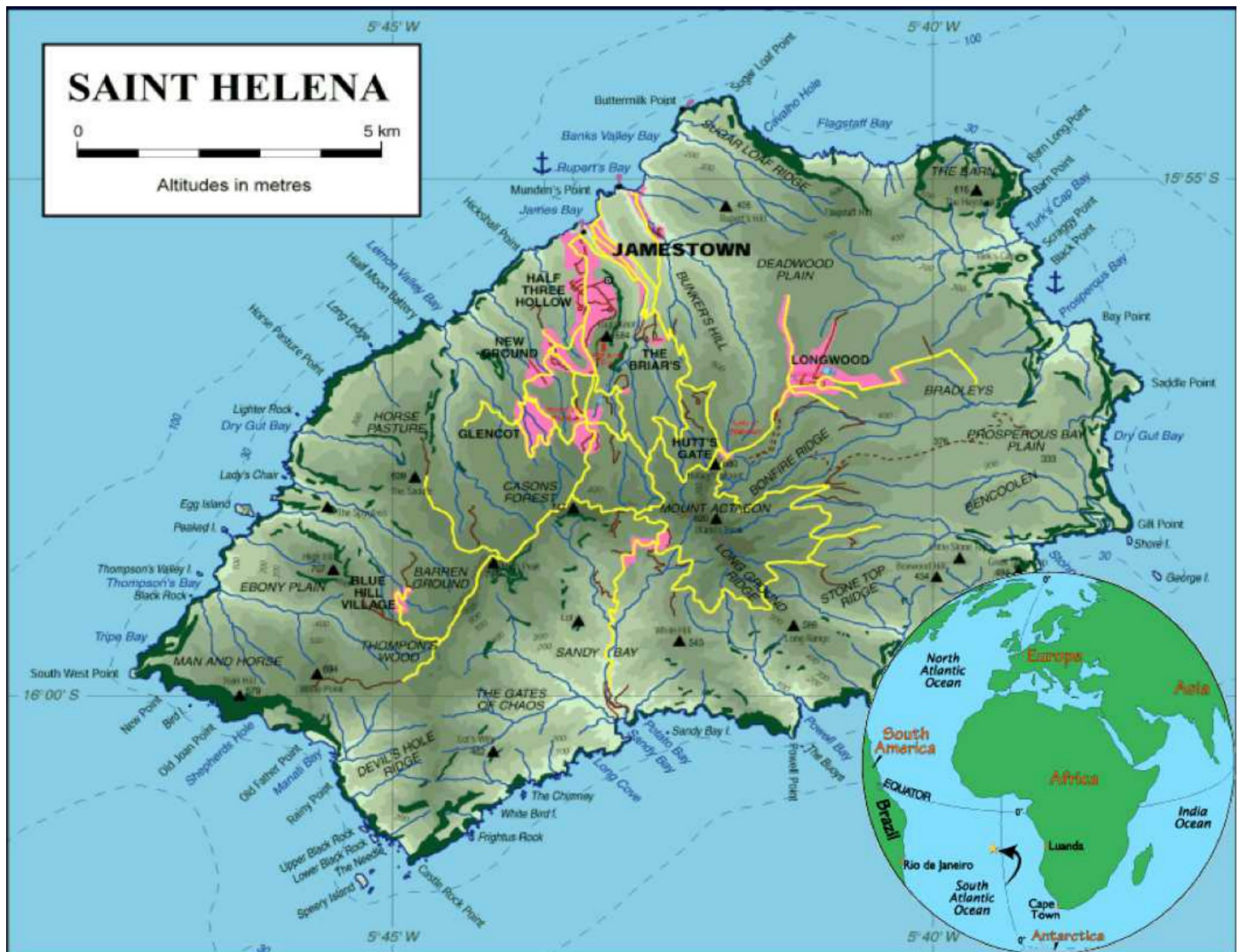


Napoleon  
on His Way  
to His  
Final Exile  
on  
St. Helena


















Napoleon's "retirement villa" at St. Helena  
"Don't eat the wallpaper!"



# Napoleon's Signature Over the Years

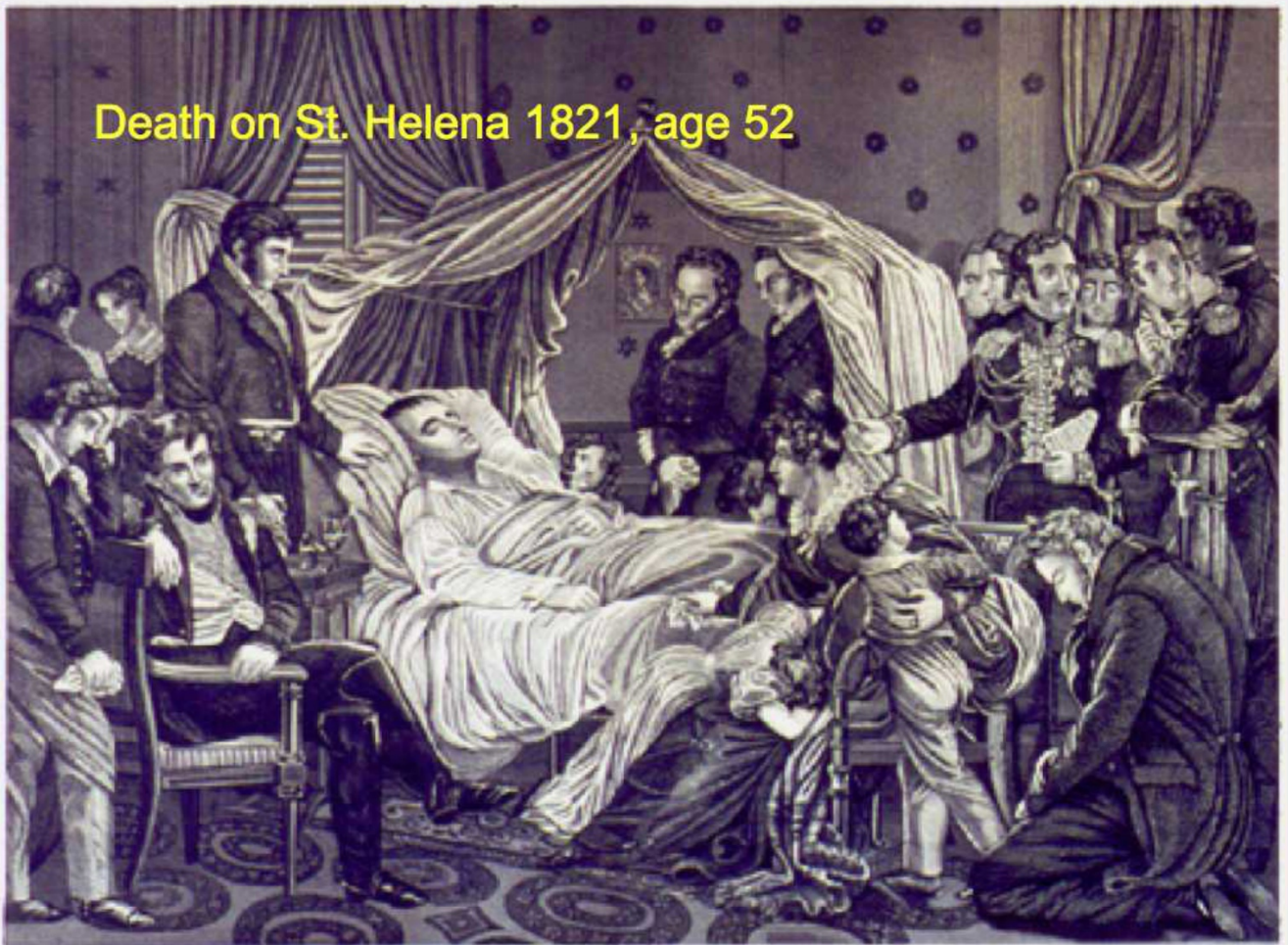
 1804

 1809

 1815

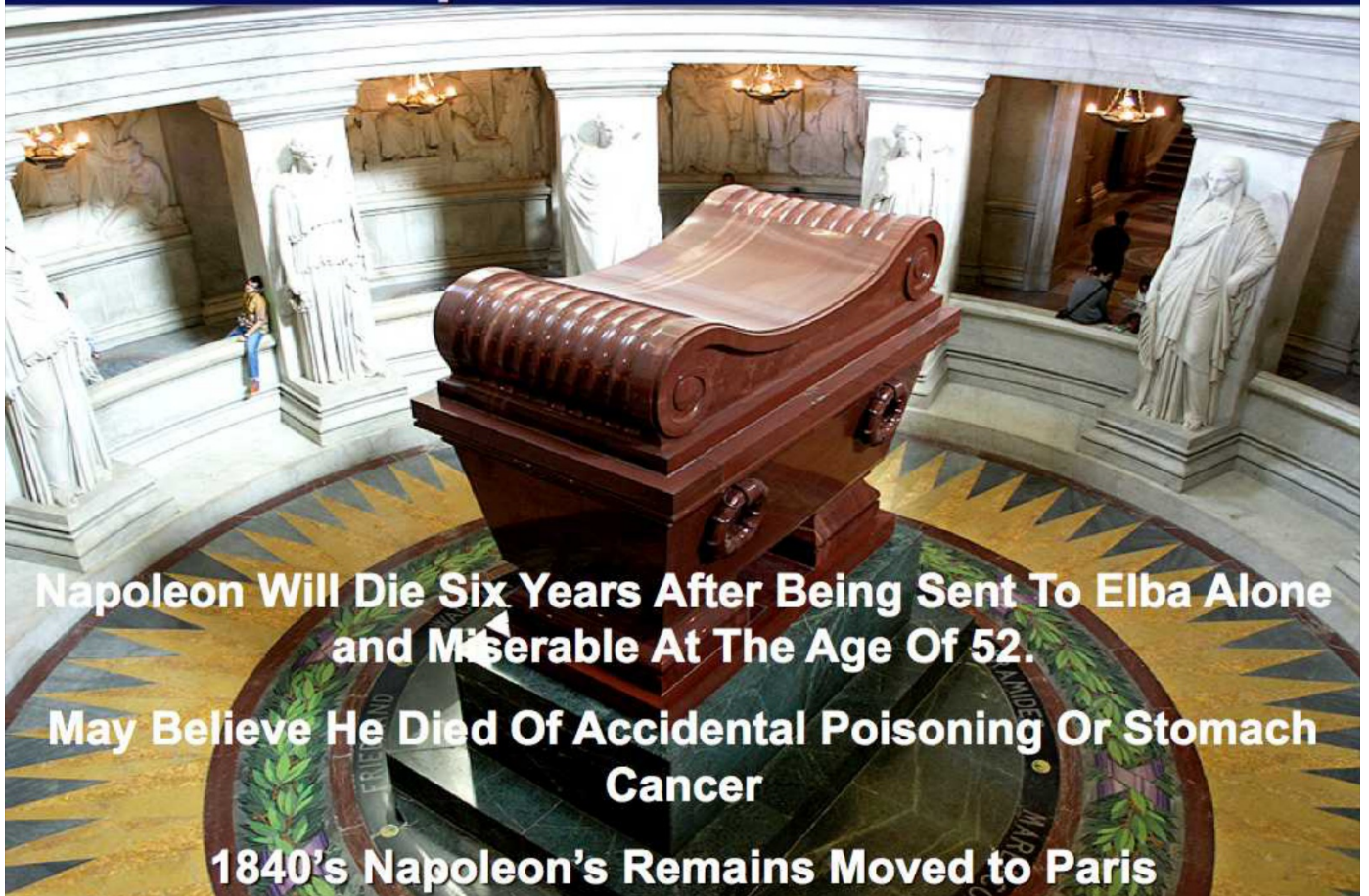


Death on St. Helena 1821, age 52



DER TOD NAPOLEONS ZU ST. HELENA.

# Napoleon's Tomb



**Napoleon Will Die Six Years After Being Sent To Elba Alone  
and Miserable At The Age Of 52.**

**May Believe He Died Of Accidental Poisoning Or Stomach  
Cancer**

**1840's Napoleon's Remains Moved to Paris**



# **Napoleon' s Impact on History**

- **Spread Enlightenment Ideas and Thoughts Throughout Europe.**
- **Introduced Nationalism to Other European Nations.**
  - **By United Them Against Him and The French**
- **By Introducing Nationalism,  
Started the Unification Process  
in Germany and Italy.**



# The Congress of Vienna

## **Test Question Warm-up**

What were the accomplishments of the Congress of Vienna and who was most responsible for these accomplishments?

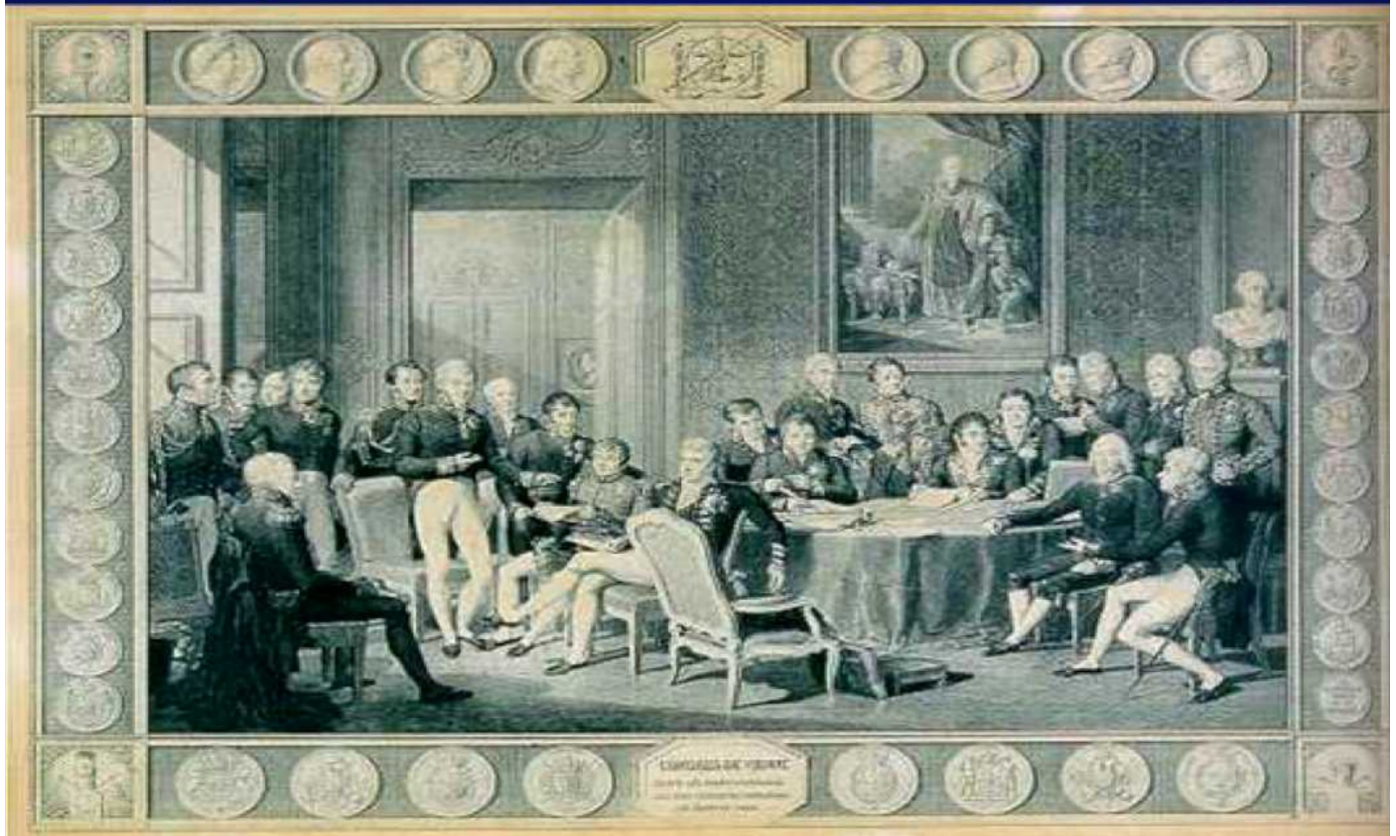
# Europe in 1812 C.E.





# The Congress of Vienna

(September 1, 1814 – June 9, 1815)



# Key Players at Vienna



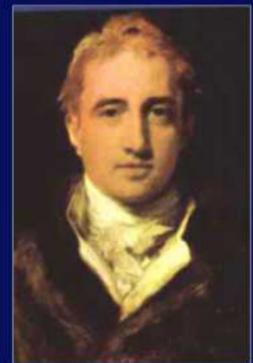
**Tsar Alexander I  
(Russia)**



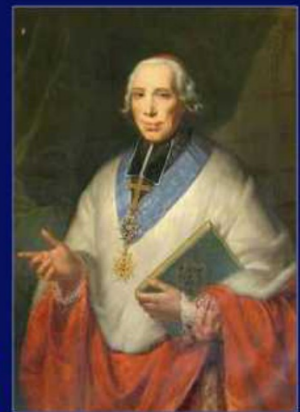
**King Frederick  
William III (Prussia)**



**The "Host"  
Prince Klemens von  
Metternich  
(Austria)**



**Foreign Minister,  
Viscount Castlereagh  
(Britain)**



**Foreign Minister, Charles  
Maurice de Talleyrand (France)**



# Coin Commemorating the Opening of the Congress of Vienna





# Key Principles Established at Vienna

- Balance of Power
  - Legitimacy
  - Containment of France
- 
- Coalition Forces Would Occupy France For 3-5 Years.
  - France Would Have To Pay Reparations Of 700,000,000 Francs.

## **General Principles and Concepts**

**Balance of Power**

**Legitimacy**

**Diplomacy & Protocol**

**Liberalism - Conservatism**

**Buffer State**

**Sovereignty**

**Principle of Intervention**

**Nationalism**

## Purpose of The Congress of Vienna

- **To Settle Territorial Disputes Following the Defeat of the French and the Napoleonic Conquest of Europe**
- **Establish a Balance of Power**
- **Settle the Issues of Sovereignty**
- **Legitimize the Governments of the New Countries or Ones in Which a French Appointed By Napoleon No Longer Governs**



# The Congress of Vienna

(September 1, 1814 – June 9, 1815)

- It's Job Was To Undo Everything That Napoleon Had Done:
  - Reduce France To Its Old Boundaries → Her Frontiers Were Pushed Back to 1790 Level.
  - Restore As Many Of The Old Monarchies As Possible That Had Lost Their Thrones During The Napoleonic Era.
- Supported The Resolution: *There Is Always An Alternative To Conflict.*

# Changes Made at Vienna (1)

- France was deprived of all territory conquered by Napoléon.
- Russia was given most of Duchy of Warsaw (Poland).
- Prussia was given half of Saxony, parts of Poland, and other German territories.
- A **Germanic Confederation** of 30+ states (including Prussia) was created from the previous 300, under Austrian rule.
- Austria was given back territory it had lost recently, plus more in Germany and Italy.
- The House of Orange was given the Dutch Republic and the Austrian Netherlands to rule.





# The Germanic Confederation, 1815 C.E.

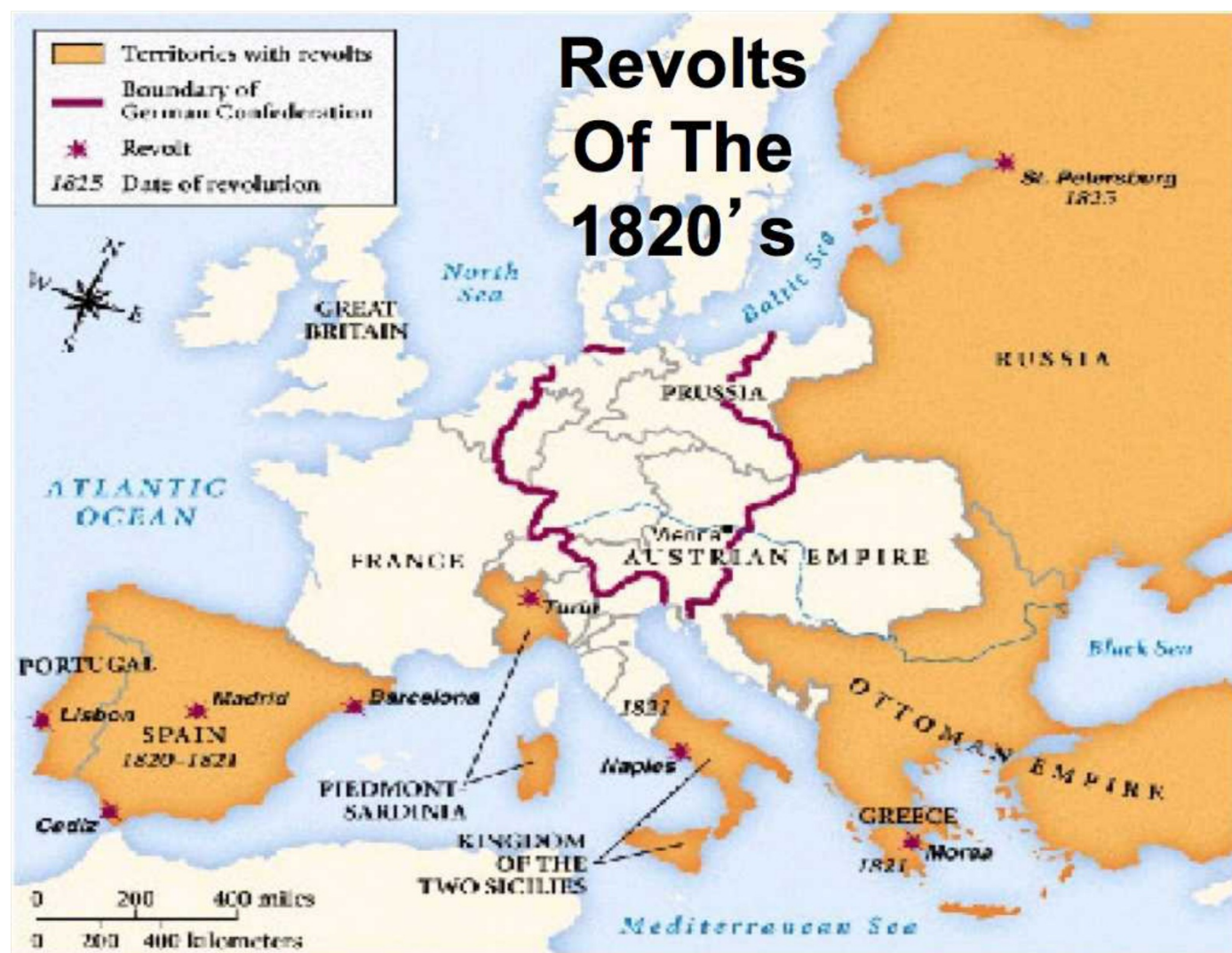




# Nationalism In the Balkans, 1815-1830 C.E.



# Revolts Of The 1820's



## Changes Made at Vienna (2)

- Norway and Sweden were joined.
- The neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed.
- Hanover was enlarged, and made a kingdom.
- Britain was given Cape Colony, South Africa, and various other colonies in Africa and Asia.
- Sardinia was given Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Genoa.
- The Bourbon Ferdinand I was restored in the Two Sicilies.
- The Duchy of Parma was given to Marie Louise.
- The slave trade was condemned (at British urging).
- Freedom of navigation was guaranteed for many rivers.

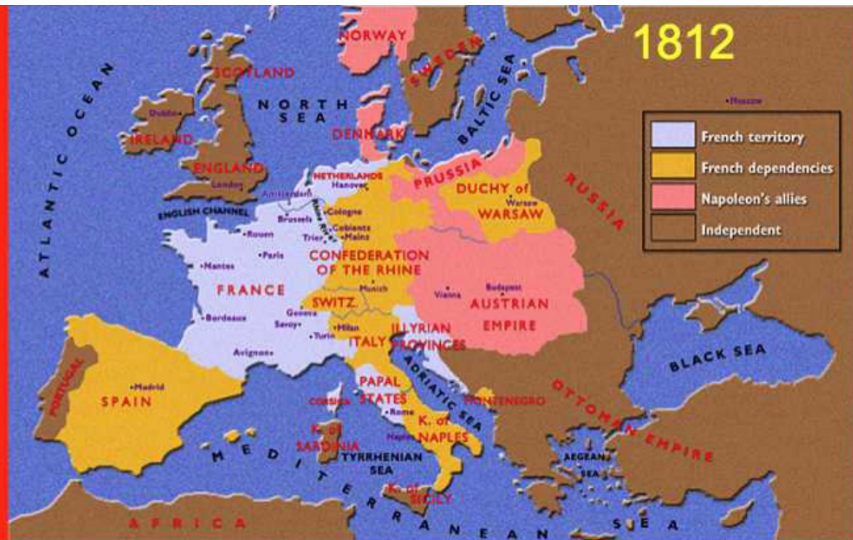


# Europe in 1812 C.E.



# Europe After the Congress of Vienna







What Was The  
Legacy Of The  
Congress of  
Vienna?

# Legacy Of The Congress of Vienna

The Arrangements That Made the Five Great Powers Finally Led to Future Disputes. The Congress of Vienna Preserved the Balance of Power in Europe, but it Could Not Check the Spread of Revolutionary Movements on the Continent.

The Congress of Vienna's Work Prevented Another Major European War For Nearly a Hundred Years (1815-1914 C.E.

The Consequences of the Treaty Were What We Now Call the Pax Britannia, One Hundred Years of Relative Peace During Which Great Britain Held the Balance of Power).







